



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

try east of the [Rocky] mountains, extending from the Black Hills to Mexico, where it becomes scarce, and is represented by *Doryphora undecimlineata* and *D. melanothorax*." With this latter view we entirely coincide, but Walsh's idea of its being a mountain-insect is erroneous, as it does not injure the potato fields in Colorado above an altitude of about seven thousand feet, is confined mostly to the plains, and is a subtropical insect, with its allies living on the plains of Mexico, Central America, and New Grenada. He opposes the view, and we think with good reason, that the beetle is poisonous. The reporter shows that the two species of canker worm differ so much in the egg, larva, pupa, and adult state as to belong to different genera. While we should hardly be inclined to separate the two species generically, entomologists are greatly indebted to Dr. Riley for the mass of new facts regarding their specific distinctions which he has presented with pen and pencil.

The chapter on the locust affords interesting reading, and contains valuable suggestions as to the best means of withstanding its attacks, for which government aid is invoked. New facts regarding the grape Phylloxera and army worm, and an essay on the yucca borer, also aid in rendering the report one of the most interesting and practically valuable that has yet been issued.

THE ZOOLOGICAL RECORD FOR 1874.<sup>1</sup>—On opening this volume, which has just been received, our attention is drawn to the increasing amount of work done by American zoölogists, which bears a fair proportion to the amount of labor performed by other nations. The recorder of literature on mammalia says that, "as in 1873, special notice is due to the labors of Leidy, Marsh, and Cope, among the remains of the mammals of the American tertiary periods." In the portion on birds the recorders state that "the striking discoveries for the year 1874 are limited in number; but some remarkable books have nevertheless been produced during its course, the chief of which must be reckoned the great works on North American birds by Messrs. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, and Coues." The researches of Professor Morse on the Brachiopods, and of Mr. A. Agassiz on the Echini and the embryology of the Ctenophora, are noticed at greater or less length. We repeat what we have before said, that this Record is indispensable to the American zoölogist in particular, as so many live away from scientific libraries, while the working naturalist in scientific centres needs one at hand at all times. We shall be glad when the time comes that fewer new species will have to be recorded, and more attention given by zoölogists to the natural history of animals, and consequently a fuller record of how animals act, think, and are mutually related may be presented in such a record of zoölogical discovery as the present. Systematic zoölogy is largely dictionary-work, and preparatory to true biological studies.

<sup>1</sup> *The Zoölogical Record for 1874*; being Volume Eleventh of the Record of Zoölogical Literature. Edited by E. C. RYB. London: John Van Voorst. 1876. 8vo, pp. 557.